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Georgia Day, February 12, 1914

Georgia: The Empire State of the South

BY

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STATE HISTORIAN, U. D. C.

TO

The Students of the University, State Normal, Lucy Cobb Institute, and the City High School

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By transfer
The White House.

Georgia: The Empire State

I am never so happy as when talking to Georgia boys and girls about Georgia, for I am a Georgian from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet—Georgia-born and Georgia-bred—of parents Georgia-born and bred—and I love "The Old Red Hills of Georgia" as dearly as Henry R. Jackson who wrote so beautifully of them.

We truly have a state of which we may rightly boast, and boasting is commendable, provided we do not claim what justly belongs to another.

Georgia and her Founder Oglethorpe.

It is strange, but I think it is true, that we are indirectly indebted to an old Roman architect, Pollio, who lived in the time of Julius Caesar, for the founding of Georgia. His book on architecture was read by Robert Castell, an English architect of the 18th century, and he was so charmed with it that he determined to translate it into English and illustrate it with drawings that Pollio had described.

Castell really became so infatuated with this work of translation that he neglected his business and even his family for it. The book proving a financial failure, involved him in debt and under England's law at that time, placed him for life in the Debtors' Prison. He was so financially reduced that he was not able to pay the fee demanded by the jailer and was sent to the smallpox ward where he contracted the disease and died. This man was the personal friend of Sir James Edward Oglethorpe, a member of the English Parliament. When he heard of his friend's death and realized how he was sacrificed, he determined to investigate these prisons and asked Parliament to place him upon a committee for that purpose. This really led him to establish a colony of these debtors in the New World.

On June 9, 1732, a patent was asked for and granted to settle a colony, and twenty-one Trustees were appointed to serve twenty-one years.

Georgia's charter differed from that of any of the other colonies. The Trustees were not allowed to hold any interest in any land or to derive any benefit from the settlement of the colony. They

believed that it was far better to give away this land than to hold it for sale and speculation. They were forbidden to allow any person to own more than 500 acres of the public land and that only upon certain conditions. Labor was the only capital these settlers had. No lazy person could own land in Georgia. Monopolies and speculations were forbidden so one may see why the Yazoo Fraud of later date was so resented by Georgians. There were no contentions between the proprietors and tenants of the Georgia colony as in the other colonies.

It was on November 17, 1732, that there sailed from Gravesend, England, a small vessel of 200 tons, the "Anne"—better known to us as "The Good Ship Anne"—bearing these colonists to the New World. There were on board this ship 130 souls, men, women and children, under the command of John Thomas, Master. Their leader and appointed governor was James Edward Oglethorpe. Thirty-five families were represented in this company and the heads of these families had been recently released from the Debtors' Prison. Oglethorpe chose only those who were men of honor, whose chief sin seemed to have been that they could not pay their debts. Were American laws so stringent today I fear some of us here present would be in the Debtors' Prison.

There shone upon these pale, emaciated faces a new light, for they felt that they were being given another chance in life.

This Georgia colony was the only one of the thirteen colonies that was founded in a purely unselfish spirit.

It was founded under Protestant auspices, for they had with them their chaplain, Rev. Henry Herbert of the Church of England. They had no disagreement with the home church as the Plymouth Rock colony; they were not fleeing from persecutions as the Roman Catholics of Maryland, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Huguenots of South Carolina; nor were they seeking wealth in the New World as the Jamestown colony; nor better trade and commerce as the Dutch of New York and the Swedes of New Jersey.

Oglethorpe was bringing them to this country to help them to help others. This was the only American colony for which Parliament ever voted money.

The motto of the colony was *Non sibi sed aliis* (Not for themselves but for others) and this should always be Georgia's spirit. If this spirit is not shown we may be sure that there is some alien blood in our veins.

The colony was named for George II., who granted the charter.

American history whether written by a Southern or a Northern historian has been most unjust to Oglethorpe. John Smith, John Winthrop, Henry Hudson, Lord Baltimore, William Penn, Roger Williams and others have been exalted, and they should be, but Oglethorpe, the founder of the "Baby Colony," greatest of them all, has been given stinted praise. I do not say this because I am a Georgian, but for the very truth of history.

Oglethorpe was not only a philanthropist, but he was a soldier, a statesman, a politician, a scholar, a man of social influence and a Christian gentleman.

As a philanthropist, Alexander Pope and other English writers extolled his "strong benevolence of soul."

As a soldier, when twenty-five years of age, he was a member of the Queen's Guard, he was later aide-de-camp to Prince Eugene; he distinguished himself in the wars with the Turks; he was Major General of the British Army, and he was offered the command of the British troops in America at the time of the Revolutionary war, although then nearly ninety years old. As a statesman, he was for thirty-two years a member of the English Parliament, and his opinions were eagerly sought.

As a politician, who more astutely could have won his case with Parliament in pleading for the release of those debtors from prison? Notice how he appealed to the selfish side of human nature: it would be more economical to have them be self-supporting in America than to remain an expense for life to the English government; it would greatly increase England's trade and commerce to have another colony founded; it would also greatly strengthen the other English colonies in America.

As a scholar and a man of social influence, the men and women of letters were his intimate friends and companions—such men for instance as Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, Oliver Goldsmith, Davy Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hannah More and others with whom he mingled daily.

He was a true gallant. Do you recall what Hannah More said of her new admirer, General Oglethorpe?

He was brave and daring. He studied war in the school of Marlborough. Recall his bravery when dealing with the Indians and the Spaniards, and do not forget Bloody Marsh! He was tactful and trustful. Remember how he treated Tomochichi and the other Indians, trusting them as his only escort on long and perilous journeys.

He was true and loyal to every trust. When offered the command of the British troops in America, he refused because he loved the people of Georgia too well to try to coerce them. "They are my people," he said, "You cannot subdue them by force, they demand justice."

In the fifteenth century Sebastian Cabot had taken land in America in the name of England and this land, now Georgia, was part of that tract. The Carolinas claimed it and the Lords Proprietors had granted part of it in 1717 to Sir Robert Montgomery in order to establish his Margravate of Azilia. He had described it as a veritable Paradise, "the most delightful country of the Universe." He said in that land "the flowers bloomed earlier"—those must have been our yellow jasmine, wild honeysuckle, dogwood and violets; there "the birds sang sweeter"—those must have been our mocking birds and thrushes; there "the water was colder and purer"—that must have been our mountain streams and springs; and there "the air was always balmy, and winter was not known"—that's our "Sunny Georgia!"

This grant of land extended "from the Altamaha to the Savannah rivers as far as the tide ran in," then westward from the heads of these rivers until it reached the sea. So you see that Georgia once extended from sea to sea. Montgomery's scheme failed, but Oglethorpe remembering what he had said, applied for this tract of land when organizing his colony.

Twenty-one Trustees were appointed to serve for twenty-one years without remuneration—so there was no selfish interest there.

Oglethorpe used his own money, and his personal influence with his wealthy friends to secure the means to finance the undertaking. He furnished his own stateroom and paid his own fare on shipboard.

The Anne anchored at Charleston, S. C., January 13, 1733, after a three-month sail, having had propitious winds. Governor Craven and the people of the Carolinas received the new colonists most graciously and extended that hospitality so characteristic of true Carolinians. This little colony was able later to stand as a barrier between the Spaniards and the Carolinas. From Charleston the colony sailed to Beaufort and there Oglethorpe, accompanied by Col. William Bull, sailed southward to find a good location for a settlement. At Yamacraw Bluff they left the ship. Tomochichi, the aged Indian chief, received them kindly. Through an interpreter, Mary Musgrove, the Indian Empress Consapo-

nakeeso, whose father was a white man, Oglethorpe made known his wishes and intentions. The old Indian chief was pleased with the spirit of Oglethorpe and was ready to receive the colonists kindly.

There were remnants of many tribes in this territory—the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Catawbas, the Chickasaws, the Catoosas, and others, but the first two tribes dominated the rest. The Creeks held the lower part of the tract, and the Cherokees the upper. They differed very greatly in personal appearance—the Creeks were small of stature and the Cherokees large. The Creek women were better looking than the Cherokees. They had delicate features, dark-brown skin, high foreheads, and large black eyes. The Cherokee women were tall, with irregular features, dark-brown skin, and low foreheads but bright happy faces. Among Georgia's charms are the many beautiful and musical Indian names still retained in Georgia.

Oglethorpe, after laying out the streets for his new city, which he named Savannah from the river, returned for the rest of the colony. They reached Savannah January 31, 1733, by the old calendar but February 12, by the Gregorian. They landed and spread their tents and the following day began to build their houses. Oglethorpe continued to live in his tent and had no other home until Frederica was settled; then he built a small house for himself. There was not a selfish thought in this great man's heart.

It meant a great deal to plan for the establishment of a new colony and to bring it to a new country; but it meant far more to plant it among savages already suspicious of the white man, and to succeed in gaining their respect and holding their friendship and securing their aid, and this is what Oglethorpe did, and it required wisdom, courage, prudence, large experience and Christian charity.

Oglethorpe never once took advantage of the ignorance of the Indians. His methods were simple and loving. He showed that the white man could be just, fair, honorable and true. Under his rule there was no tomahawking, no massacres by the Indians, no persecutions of religious sects.

The colonists were delighted with their new home and wrote back for their friends to come to Georgia, saying, "It is a wonderful land, one scarcely knows when summer ends and winter begins, when winter ends and springtime comes. The soil is so rich—all that is necessary is to scratch it and plant the seed and

it yields one hundred fold easily. Food is so cheap. The Indians will bring you a turkey weighing forty-seven pounds for a sixpence (12½ cents), and a deer for two shillings (50 cents). The flowers bloom all the time and the birds sing continuously—it is a wonderful land."

The colony was added to in a short time by other settlers, —Salzburghers, who were Lutherans, Moravians, Scotch Highlanders, Huguenots, many Hebrews, Quakers and Roman Catholics.

Oglethorpe put the people to clearing the land in order to build palisades for protection and houses to live in and preparing the soil to plant seed for crops. He was a fine organizer! At the end of a year he returned to England to make his report to the Trustees and to secure other colonists. Tomochichi accompanied him, with his wife, Scenawki, their adopted son Toonahowi and some chiefs.

I do not believe any of you know to whom the colony was entrusted in Oglethorpe's absence—Thomas Causton, a man rarely spoken of in history though he managed the colony well.

The Indians returned after four months but Oglethorpe remained longer. When he returned he brought back with him 125 Moravians and a large number of the best English families, among them the Wesleys. Charles became his secretary and John began to preach to the Indians. Major Horton, a man of family and social position, who settled Jekyl Island, was also among the ship's 225 passengers. To each new comer was given ten acres of land, provided one hundred white mulberry trees would be planted. Whitfield, the great preacher came later.

How fortunate we are to have had such a founder as James Oglethorpe. We can well understand why "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation" was later put upon our seal.

He believed in philanthrophy—the first Orphan Asylum in the United States was built under his administration.

He believed in temperance—he ruled rum from the colony and all spiritous liquors, except wine, realizing that liquor makes a feeble folk.

He believed in liberty of conscience, liberty of speech and liberty of person—he ruled slavery from the colony. He believed in work—he wanted no lazy people in Georgia, knowing that laziness would beget discontent.

He believed in having laws and enforcing them—therefore Georgia was made a military colony, the first and only colony that was.

He believed in God's Word, and he had it taught to those who could not read. The first Sunday School in the world John Wesley established in Savannah.

He believed in missions and sent John Wesley to teach the Indians of God and His Word.

He believed in education and had school houses built before churches.

He had great executive ability. He begged his people to be prudent and upright. He said, "I hope through your example Georgia may prove a blessing not a curse."

Do you wonder that when the Revolution came Georgia was the most prosperous of all the colonies?

The ten best years of Oglethorpe's life were given to Georgia. He returned to England in 1743 feeling that the colony could take care of itself. Soon afterward he married the daughter of Sir Nathan Wright who had been Lord Chancellor of England under William III.

All great workers and reformers have their enemies who are jealous of their success, so Oglethorpe had his. Lieut. Cook maligned him and criticised his policy. Oglethorpe demanded an investigation of these charges and was publicly cleared. We hear of Oglethorpe in history but the name of Cook is not prominent save in connection with the man he maligned.

William Stephens succeeded Oglethorpe as Governor, and he it was who introduced slaves, realizing that unless slavery was permitted Georgia could not cope with the other colonies. Henry Parker succeeded Stephens.

Georgia as a Royal Province.

In 1752 Georgia was made a free, sovereign and independent Province. There were only six of the original Trustees living at that time. When the Trustees surrendered their charter every debt had been paid, every claim had been settled. Then the Trustees destroyed the seal and turned the colony over as a Royal Province. The King appointed the governor and the people were allowed to have an Assembly after the order of the English Parliament.

Captain Reynolds, a naval officer, was the first governor of the Province. His military rule was a failure. Governor Ellis succeeded him. I do not think that history has been just to Governor Ellis. He divided the Province into eight parishes and adopted

that headright policy that gave to every male 200 acres of land and 50 additional acres for every child. This, as some one has said, "placed the rock of conscious independence beneath our feet, and the crown of industrial glory upon our head." Then too it was Governor Ellis' wise forethought that kept Georgia from being involved in those French and Indian wars.

This may seem to you a long and tiresome history of Georgia as a colony, but there are facts here which every Georgia boy and girl should know.

Now to Georgia as a State.

Georgia's Agricultural, Mineral and other Possibilities.

Georgia is a wonderful state! How I wish I had time to tell you of all her greatness!

She lies in the same latitude as the Holy Land and there is not a tree, shrub, plant, vegetable, fruit, flower, grain, or nut, grown in any part of the United States, that cannot be grown in Georgia. There are nine climate belts in the United States and Georgia has eight of them.

While her mountains are tipped with snow in the north boys and girls are sporting in the tepid sea waves in the south. While we are growing apples, persimmons, chestnuts, chinquepins, walnuts and hickory nuts in the north, we are growing oranges, bananas, pineapples, limes and lemons in the south.

Her woods are susceptible of the highest polish and her curly maple and curly pine cannot be excelled. She has thousands of miles of pine forest and these trees possess great medicinal properties and furnish many useful products. From the root and bark we get creosote, alcohol, lampblack and charcoal. From the tree itself we get turpentine in resinous form and this is one of God's great gifts to man. A Georgia man, Charles Herty, has learned to cup the trees to secure the resin with out destroying the trees, so our forests are being conserved. Georgia's lumber trade is very valuable and while we do not have as large saw mills as Louisiana and Texas, we have millions of money in this industry. But pine trees are not all we have. There are our oaks—so many varieties, our water oak being one of the most beautiful of all trees. Then we have the maple, the elm, the poplar, the ash, the dogwood, the osage orange, the mulberry, the beech, the sycamore, the locust, the Lombardy poplar, the magnolia, the bay and many, many others.

Georgia's hillsides abound with minerals. Beneath her surface are found coal, iron, lead, silver, gold, copper, corundum, asbestos, slate, ochre, mica, plumbago, talc, gneiss, sandstones of all kinds, bauxite—the basis of aluminum—besides innumerable other minerals. Her mineral springs too, are valuable—iron, lithia, sulphur, alum and others, not to mention our artesian wells so free and abundant, giving the purest of water. Then Georgia's clays for making porcelain, terra cotta, pottery, and enamelled brick—these clays can be found almost anywhere in the state. Then crystals of amethyst and quartz in large quantities and in smaller quantities, rubies, emeralds, garnets, sapphires, and in rare cases diamonds; Tiffany bought our blue diamond mine; but we have no real diamond mines as Arkansas. Indian arrow heads, the finest to be found, are in Georgia.

Our state excels in marble, and Georgia marble has stood every test and is acknowledged now to surpass even that of Vermont. The largest block of marble ever quarried in the United States came from a Georgia quarry and is in the State Capitol at St. Paul, Minn. Many of the most beautiful marble buildings and monuments of our land are of Georgia marble.

Georgia's granite is of the best quality and very abundant. We have in Stone Mountain a geological monstrosity. It is seven miles in circumference solid stone—nothing like it in the world. Mr. Venable has given to the Atlanta Chapter, U. D. C., through Mrs. C. Helen Plane, a perpendicular side of it upon which the Daughters of the Confederacy may have carved an heroic figure of the Confederate soldier. Think of it—the greatest monument in the world will one day testify to the heroism of those men who gave their lives in defense of home and States' rights.

Then Georgia's water power, millions of horse power and the half has not yet been harnessed. Tallulah Falls alone if rightly used could light and heat the state.

Then Georgia's fish! The Ogeechee shad is the finest in the world and our mountain trout and bass and bream and perch and many other varieties are all abundant and unsurpassed.

Georgia's islands abound with wild game. Our one and only Okefinokee Swamp is full of it, and one can find any thing there except elephants and tigers. There are plenty of deer, bears, panthers, wild turkeys, ducks, snipe, partridges, wood chucks, and other game. Then what about Georgia "possum" and "Brer rabbit"?

What shall be said of Georgia's crops? We need not discuss

old King Cotton, for every one knows that Georgia takes the lead there, and if Texas does produce more bales of cotton we must remember that Texas is so many times larger. There are the grain crops—wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, clover, casava, hay, indigo, sorghum and sugar cane. Then our corn, potatoes (sweet and Irish), peas and Georgia "goobers." What of our melons and other fruit? No watermelon is finer than our Georgia watermelon. It takes 10,000 cars to move this crop annually out of the state. Next to Rocky Ford our cantaloupes are the best. In tobacco we excel—Sumatra tobacco took the prize at Paris Exposition. Nearly all the wrapping tobacco used in the United States comes from Georgia. Then our peaches—the Elberta, which they say a woman planted, the Belle of Georgia, the Chinese cling, the Indian peach, the White English peach and others. What of our apples? At the International Exposition, Spokane, Washington, the Georgia apples, for best variety, took the prize. The wine-sap raised about Tallulah Falls and Mountain City is an apple that cannot be excelled. What of our berries? We have strawberries, raspberries, whortleberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and currants. Then we have cherries, plums, pears—remember our Le Conte pear—apricots, figs, pomegranates, Ogeechee limes, persimmons, grapes, muscadines and scuppernongs. Then our pecan industry is growing amazingly and besides we have our other nuts. Really and truly Georgia can produce everything any one needs to wear or to eat, and also can produce tea and coffee to drink.

Why, think of it, Georgia farm products brought into Georgia in 1913 $360,000,000, and this did not include cotton. What Georgia has done Georgia can do and more.

The best roads in any Southern state are in Georgia—22,000 miles of improved roads, and Clarke County furnishes at hand every material for making the best road. Georgia has more automobiles than any other state.

When they wanted wood to make those six frigates during the War of 1812 did they not send to Georgia for it?

When California needed yam slips, did she not send to Georgia for them?

Did you know that the best varieties of wheat now grown in the South came from seed sent by our Georgia missionaries?

Do you know that Georgia has the greatest diversity of soil, and was the first state to diversify crops? She received the prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Did you know that we have land in Georgia upon which six crops a year can be raised?

Yes, Georgia is a great state and she will continue great if you will do your part to make her great.

Georgia's Great Men.

Now if Georgia is so rich in those things that go to the sustenance of the inner man, and the things that clothe the outer man, what about the man himself? Call the roll of jurists. Where can more distinguished judges and lawyers be found than those of Georgia. Call the roll of statesmen—those who have guided the helm of state at home and abroad—and find, if you can, any greater. Call the roll of poets. Can greater than our Sidney Lanier be found, not to name the many other poets of renown that Georgia may claim? Do not forget our poets of optimism—Stanton, Loveman, and Bickers. Call the roll of historians. Did not George Bancroft, the greatest of all American historians, place Charles Colcock Jones as one of the finest in the land? Then think of the many histories that have come from the brains of our Georgia men and women. Has any state any where given another Joel Chandler Harris? Surely "Uncle Remus" is unique in literature. Think of our eminent divines, teachers, authors, whether novelists, poets, humorists, dialect writers, journalists, writers of short stories, business men of affairs, soldiers, both of army and navy, inventors (and don't forget the cotton gin, the sewing machine, the steamboat, and the measuring machine), musicians, scientists, physicians, and all others. Has any one done more to relieve suffering humanity than our Dr. Crawford W. Long? Has not our Dr. Battey revolutionized surgery by his efforts? Then our philanthropists in all departments of life. Can we ever forget our Samuel Inman of Atlanta? What state has furnished greater orators than our Forsyth, Benjamin H. Hill and Henry Grady, besides a host too great to mention?

Was not William H. Crawford the confidential adviser of Thomas Jefferson? Was he not the leader of thought to Madison, and Secretary of War and Treasurer under Monroe and Madison? Was he not Ambassador to France, and the only man that Napoleon said he ever bowed to twice? Was he not nominated for President of the United States and would undoubtedly have been elected had not his health failed?

Was not John Forsyth a very great orator whose eloquence is

said to have been irresistible? Was he not a very Apollo in appearance? Has any state produced a lawyer superior in eloquent pleading to our Berrien? Did not Wilson Lumpkin hold every office in the gift of the state? Did not George R. Gilmer unite every private and public grace? Has there ever been a stronger advocate of States' Rights than Governor Troup? Would that we had more like him today to stem this tide of Nationalism that is sweeping over our state. Did he not defy President John Quincy Adams when he attempted to interfere with Georgia's state rights?

Young people, I must pause here. If we today yield our state rights, whether for National prohibition or for National Woman Suffrage or for any other cause, no matter how much many of us desire world wide prohibition, no matter and how many of our Northern friends desire Woman Suffrage, and other innovations,—I repeat, if we yield the right to state legislation while our negro population is so great, yes, greater in Georgia today than in all of the New England States and Northern states combined, we will have a Reconstruction Period worse than that which followed the War between the States. Early take a stand, young men, against this peril threatening us.

Back now to our great men. Does not Georgia owe much of her material prosperity to our W. W. Gordon, of Savannah? Did not Fenimore Cooper say that our William Cumming was the finest conversationalist he had ever heard—Sir James McIntosh not excepted? Was not our Chief Justice Joseph H. Lumpkin not only an eminent jurist but an orator whom none could surpass? His discussions of the principles of jurisprudence have been compared to those of Edmund Burke and said to fully equal them. Was not Robert Toombs responsible for establishing the first railroad commission in the world? Was not Thomas Watson "The Father of our present Rural Free Delivery"? Then think of Georgia's contribution to the United States Government. She gave members to the cabinets of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. She gave two Speakers of the House, Howell Cobb and Charles Crisp. She has given as Ministers to foreign courts William H. Crawford to France, Forsyth to Spain, Stiles to Austria, Henry R. Jackson to Austria and to Mexico, J. L. M. Curry to Spain, Alexander L. Lawton to Austria, and Pleasant Stovall to Switzerland.

When Texas wanted a President for her Republic, did she not send for our Mirabeau Lamar?

When Mississippi wanted a man to plan secession for them did she not take our L. Q. C. Lamar?

When Alabama wanted a leader of her forces in the Spanish American War, did she not take our Joe Wheeler—that "wizard of the saddle"?

When Louisiana wanted that wonderful piece of engineering done in New Orleans, did she not send for our Lamar Patterson of Macon?

When Texas wished to put a dam across the Columbia River that would withstand the floods, did she not send for our Lamar Lyndon of Athens?

When they wished the Hudson tunnelled in New York, did they not send for our William McAdoo of Marietta?

When they wished to reform the city administration in New York, did they not choose our Joe Johnson of Atlanta? And when they wished to revive the Order of Acorns for this purpose, did they not also choose him?

When they wanted a woman to take charge of a school for the higher education of the upper class of women in China, did they not send for our Miss Laura Haygood of Atlanta? When they wished to have books translated into the Chinese for these women, did they not get our Young J. Allen to do it?

When the United States wished to have a commissioner for the First Paris Exposition, did they not choose our Madame Octavia Le Vert, the only woman ever so honored?

Were not these men and women patriots? They certainly were. What is a patriot?

A true patriot seeks no reward save his country's honor and his country's triumph. Our Confederate Veterans are true patriots. They saved their country's honor, and, God bless them, they have lived to see their country's triumph, for the cause for which they fought has been acknowledged by all to have been a righteous cause.

Are we teaching the children to be patriots? Are we teaching them to love their country and their country's flag? Are we teaching them to love their native state, and to try to make it great? Are we teaching them to be loyal to the South and to the things for which the South stands? Are we teaching them to esteem as their greatest heritage their descent from Confederate heroes? If we are not teaching these things, we are failing to do our duty.

The Colonial days were days of adventure and demanded patriotism with great faith and trust in God; the Revolutionary days were days of oppression and demanded patriotism with human endurance; the War between the States were days of injustice and demanded patriotism with adherence to principle and steadfast courage; the Reconstruction days were days of bitterness, persecution and humiliation and demanded patriotism with prudence, patience, forbearance, forgiveness and Christian charity; the present day is a day of great opportunity and demands patriotism with loyalty to God, love for our fellowman, temperance and great moral courage. It is a day when the hearts of all are crying out for peace, therefore all should do the things which make for peace. God grant that peace may soon be established in the hearts of all.

Georgians in the past measured up to her standard shall not Georgians of today do the same?

Georgia's Patriots in Colonial Days.

Were Georgians patriots in Colonial days? They certainly were. They actively repelled the aggressions of the Spaniards and resisted the oppressions of the British at Bloody Marsh. Were not these men patriots? Not only Oglethorpe who planned the attack but those Scotch Highlanders, Sutherland and Mackey, who made the attack were patriots in the highest sense of the term. Had not that attack been made, and made as it was, there might have been no English colonies to declare their independence. When he called together the merchants of Savannah to protest against the Stamp Act, was not Jonathan Bryan a patriot? Did not Governor Wright force him to resign from the Council of Safety in consequence?

When the *Speedwell* came bearing stamps, did not 600 Georgians tell Governor Wright that if he allowed those stamps to be taken to his house that night they would burn it to the ground? You recall the stamps were not landed, nevertheless, Governor Wright was buried in effigy.

When delegates asked to be sent to the First Continental Congress and Governor Wright refused because they were to discuss rebellion there, you recall that Lyman Hall said he would go as an independent delegate from St. John's Parish anyway?

When the Boston Port Bill passed did not Archibald Bulloch, Noble Jones, John Houston, and John Walton issue a notice in

the "Georgia Gazette" that any wishing liberty were invited to meet at Tondee Tavern August 10, 1774? Governor Wright said that the meeting should not be held, but you remember it was held. The action of that assembly was to condemn the Boston Port Bill as tyranny; to proclaim the withdrawing of the charter from Massachusetts as subversive to America's rights; to declare that Parliament in England could not tax colonies in America and that criminals in the colonies could not be tried in England.

That was a bold stand to take, you say. Yes, of course it was bold, but it takes patriots to do bold things. They dare to do right—that is patriotism.

Again, when Governor Wright said that George III.'s anniversary accession to the throne should be celebrated, did not those "Liberty Boys" spike the guns and throw them overboard, erect a Liberty Pole, hoist the Liberty flag, and place a cannon at the foot of the pole to defend it? That was bold, too, was it not? How brave those Liberty Boys were!

Did not they determine that Georgia should be represented in the Second Continental Congress? Joseph Habersham was brave enough to arrest Governor Wright in his own home, and then these men appointed from their congress five delegates to that Congress, George Walton, Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, Archibald Bulloch and John Houston.

Was not Noble Jones called "The Morning Star of Liberty"?

Did not these Georgia Liberty Boys send the first powder to Bunker Hill, and send the first commissioned schooner against the British? Was it not Oliver Bowen and Joseph Habersham who seized that ship?

Georgia's Patriots in Revolutionary Days.

Were Georgians patriots in the Revolutionary War? They certainly were. Who organized the first regiment in Georgia to fight for independence? Lachlan McIntosh. For bravely repelling the British at Savannah in 1776, who was made Brigade Major of Georgia Militia? James Jackson. Who received the keys of Savannah when the British surrendered to General Wayne? James Jackson. Why? "Because of his severe and fatiguing services in advance." Who gave him a home in recognition of these services? The Georgia Legislature.

Who was the hero of Fort Morris? John McIntosh. When Colonel Fraser of the British army demanded the surrender in an

hour's time, what reply did he make? "Come and take it." Who were the heroes of Brier Creek? McIntosh and Elbert. These two heroes stood their ground until every man around them was shot down. Who was the hero of Kettle Creek? Elijah Clarke. It was that victory that made Cornwallis's surrender possible. Was not Colonel White a hero? With six men he, by a ruse, captured 125 British soldiers. Were not Jasper and Newton heroes when they released those American prisoners well guarded? Who was the hero of Moultrie? Sergeant Jasper. Who was the hero of Savannah? Samuel Davis, the father of our Jefferson Davis. There were 56 battles and skirmishes on Georgia soil during the Revolutionary War and 241 heroes lie buried within her borders.

Georgia was only assessed 750 men, but she sent very nearly 5,000. Next to Massachusetts, Georgia and South Carolina paid more of the war debt than any other of the states.

Georgia's Patriots in the Days that followed the Revolution.

Were not Georgians patriots in the days that followed the Revolution? They certainly were. In the treaty at Coleraine who out-witted Big Warrior, the Indian chief, and saved Alabama and Mississippi from Spanish rule? James Jackson. This is a man whom Georgia has never honored sufficiently. Who was appointed commissioner to treat with the Indians in 1785? Lachlan McIntosh. Who restored peace with the Indians on the western frontier? Lachlan McIntosh.

Georgia's Patriots in the War of 1812.

Were Georgians patriots in the War of 1812? They certainly were. By cutting off the British forces from their supplies who became the hero at Sachett's Harbor? James McIntosh. Who won the victory at Tallahassee over the Indians? General Floyd. Who captured the Emperor with $110,000 on board? Savannah troops. Was not John Ross a hero? He gave warning to the mayor of Savannah that Cochrane was preparing to land 1,200 men. Did not Southern men force this war to demand that America be free on sea as well as on land? Was not William H. Crawford the Secretary of War? Was not William Bulloch in the Senate? Were not George McIntosh Troup and Thos. Telfair in Congress? Was not Jacob Fahm, Andrew Jackson's Quartermaster?

Was not John McPherson Berrien, colonel of the First Regiment of calvary? And did he not serve during the entire war? Did not the Georgia Legislature appropriate $3,000 for powder?

Georgia's Patriots in the War with Mexico

Were not Georgians patriots in the trouble with Mexico about Texas? They certainly were. Remember Fannin at Goliad! Remember that hollow square, and how out of 300 men not one was left to tell the tale! Remember Seymour with his battalion of Georgia trooops, and Calhoun with his two battalions, and Henry R. Jackson with his regiment of volunteers, and Tatnall with his troops. Did not James McIntosh give his life for the cause? Did not William Walker receive from his state a sword for bravery?

Who was one of the heroes of Molino del Rey? James S. McIntosh, the son of John McIntosh, of Liberty Co. Did he not fall mortally wounded and die in defence of his country? Who was one of the heroes of Palo Alto? Who of Resaca de la Palma? And who was made Major General for gallantry? Was it not our David E. Twiggs of Georgia? Did not Congress vote him a golden sword for his gallantry? Did not his native state give him another? Did not New Orleans give him still another? I think so.

Georgia's Patriots in Constitutional Days

Were not Georgians patriots in the Constitutional days? They certainly were. Who left the Senate of the United States to accept a place in Georgia's Senate in order to fight the Yazoo Fraud? James Jackson. Who refused to become governor of of his state because of his extreme youth? James Jackson. Then think of the many great men that Georgia gave to the United States Government during those days.

Georgia's Patriots in the War between the States

Were Georgians patriots in the War between the States? If ever they were patriots it was then. Let us glance at Georgia's contribution to the Confederacy. Who made the first secession speech in Georgia? Thomas R. R. Cobb. Who wrote the Ordinance of Secession? Eugenius Nisbet. Who was made President of the Provisional Congress? Howell Cobb. Who was Vice-President of the Confederacy? Alexander H. Stephens. Who, Secretary of State? Robert Toombs. Who was President

Davis' confidential adviser? Benjamin H. Hill. Who was Quartermaster General? Alexander R. Lawton. Who was Commissary General? Isaac M. St. John. Who was assistant Secretary of State? William M. Browne. Who Assistant Secretary of Treasurer? Philip Clayton. Who was Assistant Secretary of War? John Campbell. Who was Superintendent of Public Printing? G. W. Nelson. Who was Naval Agent to England? James D. Bulloch. Who was one of the Peace Commissioners? Martin J. Crawford. What Georgians were of the First Confederate Congress? Francis Bartow, Augustus R. Wright, Augustus Kenan, Eugenius Nisbet, Thomas R. R. Cobb, Martin J. Crawford, and George W. Crawford. Who wrote the Confederate Constitution? T. R. R. Cobb.

Georgia gave the first troops to Confederate service and so eager were these men to enter that we find three "Firsts" in the State—the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers under James Ramsey, First Georgia Battalion under Major Peter H. Lary, and the First Georgia Regulars under Colonel Chas. J. Wilson. Georgia gave 94 regiments, 36 battalions, three Lieutenent Generals, eight Major-Generals, and forty-seven Brigadier-Generals. The last cabinet meeting was at Washington, Ga., May 4 and 5, 1865.

There were 262 battles and skirmishes fought on Georgia's soil. Georgia lost more financially than any other state. At the beginning of the war she stood 7th as to wealth, and at the close of the war she stood 39th of all the states. Georgia in 22 years paid her war indemnity and floated $4\frac{1}{2}$ bonds at par. The United States Government and the city of Boston are the only corporations in America that have ever equalled this record.

Was not Joseph E. Brown pronounced the most active of all the war governors? Did he not hold the office of governor for four consecutive terms? Did he not seize Forts Pulaski and Jackson before Georgia seceded?

Who was the hero of Pulaski? Col. Olmstead. Did he not reply to the order to surrender "I am here to hold the Fort not to surrender it?"

When Hazen took McAllister from Major Anderson, did not Gen. Sherman praise Georgia's sons for their brave resistance?

Was not our Francis Bartow a hero? He was first to offer his troops and gave his life at Manassas, and urged his men when dying "not to give up the fight."

Was not James D. Bulloch a hero when he evaded the blockade and brought in the largest supply of military and naval stores ever brought into any Confederate port?

Was not Wm. A. Fuller, that brave conductor, a hero when he recaptured "The General," the most noted engine in history, after that fearful race between Marietta and Big Shanty?

Georgia's Patriots in Reconstruction Days

Was not Governor Jenkins a hero when he saved the executive seal and thousands of dollars of Georgia's money from carpet bag confiscation?

Was not our Mrs. Barnett a heroine when she hid the State's seal at the same time?

Were not other of Georgia's sons and daughters patriots in those Reconstruction days? Ah! that was a time when patriots were sorely needed. The very ground seemed to be slipping from under our feet and the ground was all that we had to stand upon. Had not the women and the children of Georgia planted a crop of corn as late as April and May and a loving Providence caused it to mature, we would have suffered for very bread to eat. Then came on that carpetbag legislation which lasted 328 days and cost the state $1,000,000.

Was it not Linton Stephens that stood for state rights and resisted that Enforcement Act and saved the day? Did he not bravely denounce the XIV. and XV. Amendments as unconstitutional? Read that speech, if you have not already done so, the one he delivered in Macon, January 23, 1871.

Did not Ben Hill, Robert Toombs and Howell Cobb make wonderfully brave speeches in 1868 standing for Constitutional Liberty?

Was not Mrs. Belt a heroine when she more than any other one person caused Georgia to be re-admitted as a State?

Then in the Spanish-American War Georgia gave more volunteers than any other state of like population.

Know Your State.

If we wish to be patriotic we must know our own state. I doubt if many of you know how many counties there are in Georgia, and for whom they are named. Do you know for whom your own county is named? I really doubt if some of you do. Do you know that Georgia is the only state that has a county named for an American woman, and she a red-headed, cross-eyed woman at that? No matter how much you may have travel-

led in other countries and in other states if you are ignorant of your own state you will never be esteemed learned.

These doggerel verses came to my attention— listen to them:

He had chased the festive scarab
On a donkey with an Arab
Through the land of Cleopatra and the Sphinx;
He had skirted the Canaries,
And the shores of Buenos Ayres;
He had climbed the Mongol summits of the Chinks.
There never was a hotter,
More persistent old globe trotter,
Found at any time or at any place on any map.
From Columbus down to Peary
In travels wide and weary
The equal never could be found of that chap.
But the funny thing about him
Although you could not flout him
When he talked of Hong Kong, Petersburg, or Rome,
Or talked at length of Borgia,
And the dress of any rajah.
He knew not a blessed thing of Georgia,
And that was the idiot's home.

Georgia's Capitals, Seals and Flags.

Do you know how many times the capital of Georgia has been changed? Twelve times.

Although history rarely mentions any of these capitals but Savannah, Louisville, Milledgeville and Atlanta, yet there were besides these the temporary capitals of Frederica, Ebenezer, Augusta, Heard's Fort and Macon. Savannah in 1733; Frederica in 1749; Ebenezer in —; Augusta in 1779; Heard's Fort in the early part of 1780; Augusta again in the latter part of 1780; Savannah after Cornwallis's surrender in 1781; Augusta the third time in 1786; Louisville in 1798; Milledgeville 1803; Macon 1865; Atlanta the temporary capital in 1868 during Reconstruction days and Atlanta the permanent capital in 1877.

Do you know how many constitutions Georgia has had? Ten.

In 1733 the Trustees of Georgia had a charter, and that was Georgia's first constitution. In 1752, when Georgia became a Royal Province, another constitution was necessary. Again in

1755 when Georgia's First Legislative Assembly met the constitution was changed. In 1777, when the Declaration of Independence had passed, another constitution was adopted, and this was the one from which the United States Constitution of 1787 was modeled, for there first in America was suggested the legislative, the judicial and executive departments of government, and that constitution also outlined a policy and an appropriation for free schools. In 1795 the constitution was again changed. Then in 1799 when James Jackson was governor another constitution was adopted. In the constitution of 1861, secession was advocated. In 1865 a new constitution was adopted with three important changes, secession was repealed, slavery was abolished, and the war debt was repudiated. In 1868 a constitution was adopted under carpetbag legislation, and it was this constitution that provided for the first system of public schools in Georgia. In 1877 the present constitution was adopted.

Do you know how many seals Georgia has had? Six. The seal of the colonies in 1733 *Non sibi sed aliis* on one side and silk worms working industriously on the other. The Trustees destroyed this seal when Georgia became a Royal Province. In 1751 when the Assembly was held, the seal adopted was one with the King's Coat of Arms on one side, and on the other this motto, *Hinc laudem sperate coloni.* Around the edge were the words *Sigillum Provinciae Nostrae Georgia in America.*

In 1754 Governor Reynolds ordered a new seal. On one side was *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Evil be to him who evil thinks), and on the other side The seal of our Province of Georgia. In 1777 after independence was declared a new seal was ordered. On one side was *Pro bono publico* (For the public good), and on the other side was *Deus nobis haec ostia fecit* (God committed to us these shores). In 1799 Governor James Jackson ordered a new seal. On one side was the Coat of Arms of Georgia with *Wisdom, Justice and Moderation* and on the other side was *Agriculture and Commerce.* This is our present seal, and is called "The Great Seal." In 1865 under Reconstruction rule when the great seal was hidden by the wife of Secretary Barnett and the State seal was taken to New York by Governor Jenkins, a new seal was ordered, purporting to be a duplicate of the great seal, but by a singular mistake it represented the man on the coat of arms with a sword in his left instead of the right hand. This seal is known in history as the "Bogus Seal," and is easily recognized where it has been used on papers.

Do you know how many flags Georgia has had? Seven. It was in 1733 when the colony was under a charter the English flag was used. In 1775 when "The Liberty Boys" took matters in their own hands and erected a Liberty Pole they raised a Liberty Flag. This was a field of blue with a white cresent in the left hand corner with the word Liberty in the cresent. This must have been Colonel Moultrie's flag which Sergeant Jasper later used when he gave his life in planting it at Fort Moultrie.

In 1777 when the Betsy Ross flag, our stars and stripes, was adopted that became the Union flag of the colonies and Georgia joined with the other colonies in allegiance to it. After the Constitutional Convention of 1787 each state, while loyal to the flag of the Republic, chose their own state flag—a blue field with the coat of arms of each respective state upon it. For seventy-four years this was our flag. When in 1861 Georgia seceded, a white flag with a red star and on it these words, *Georgia: Equality in, or Independence out of the Union.* This was our secession flag during the War between the States.

After Reconstruction days in 1879 by an act of the Legislature the flag was changed to an alternate bar of red, white and red with a perpendicular bar of blue to the left running through the three other bars. This remained until Georgia Day was inauguarted in 1900, through the efforts of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of D. A. R., and some flag maker through a misunderstanding made the flags with Georgia's Coat of Arms upon it, so really the flag we are using now is a bogus flag. Georgia should return to her flag which was adopted after the Revolution and is in keeping with the flag of the other Thirteen Colonies.

Georgia's Educational History.

Now what about education in Georgia, and what about Georgia's high rate as regards illiteracy? Great injustice has been done our state just here, and many of our own Georgia educators have helped on the injustice for they do not seem to know the true status of affairs. In seeking statistics, instead of going to the records of their own state they take the statistics given by authorities far removed from the seat of activity. From the landing of Oglethorpe to the present day the subject of education has always been most prominent in Georgia. Public schools were not needed in the South before 1865, as in the North, because, until after Reconstruction days, it was considered a disgrace for

a Southern man to allow the public to educate his child, unless he were a pauper; but private schools and academies were numerous in the earliest days, and the children of the poor were not neglected. The Constitution of 1777, Georgia's first constitution, in the 54th section said, "Schools shall be erected in each county, and supported at the general expense of the state," so schools for the poor were in every county. Then as early as 1783 the Georgia Legislature appropriated 1,000 acres of land to each county for the support of free schools. In 1784 it appropriated 40,000 acres for a State University and Governor Milledge later gave 600 additional acres.

After the Revolutionary war colleges and academies were incorporated and grants of land were given by the state on condition that a permanent fund for education be established. There were academies in every county of Georgia endowed by the state. At St. Mary's in Camden County there is now one of these academies having still some of the funds then derived from the state. Richmond Academy in Augusta is another academy then endowed. Both of these date from 1783. Georgia in these early days appropriated at one time $400,000, at another $200,000, and again $500,000, for education as well as giving large tracts of land and the money derived from lands confiscated from the Tories. Really Georgia was doing more then for education than Georgia is doing today. She was in fact the first state in education and yet through ignorance of these facts we are allowing our friends north of the Potomac to make our educational history for us.

How little the truth concerning the South is known even by the South's own people.

Prior to 1865 the South led America in institutions of learning. There were three times as many colleges in the South as were in the New England and Middle States combined. Thomas Jefferson considered what he did for education of more importance than anything else and he preferred to be called "The Father of the University of Virginia," to be called "The Father of the Declaration of Independence." Georgia has always believed in an educated manhood and an educated womanhood. She has always believed in an industrial as well as a classical education.

She gave to the world the first State University, 1784; she gave to the world the first college to confer degrees upon women, Wesleyan, 1836; she gave the first Manual Training School 1803; she gave the first free High School in United States, 1783; she gave a Baptist college, Mercer in 1833; she gave a Methodist

college, Emory in 1836; she gave a Presbyterian college, Oglethorpe in 1837, and she, next to Virginia, gave schools to Indians. Why her illiteracy was so high after the war can be easily explained. Georgia's taxable property in 1861 was over $671,000,000, of this amount more than $300,000,000 was in negroes. Georgia's wealth at that time was greater than the combined wealth of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. At the close of the war the South was impoverished, while the North had grown rich. At the close of the war Massachusetts had half as much wealth as all the Southern states combined. When the thousands of negroes were freed in Georgia, so impoverished from pillage and wanton destruction, how could she feed and clothe her own, much less establish and endow schools for white and blacks too. For many years it was a struggle for bread and meat, and what was true of Georgia was largely true of the other Southern states. Now was it not unfair when statistics were taken for illiteracy that no mention was made of the conditions in the South to account for the high per cent.? I think so. It has also stamped the South in the eyes of this world as being very indifferent to education. Another injustice done Georgia is that if New England ever gives to negro education a few thousand dollars it is lauded to the skies, but nothing said about the thousands of dollars given annually by the state of Georgia for her negro education. It is marvellous, however, how Georgia has reacted since the war.

God has smiled graciously upon the whole South but especially upon Georgia. Her recuperative power is without a parallel in the history of all nations. At the close of the war she had less than 1,000,000 white people, she had lost over $530,000,000 in property, yet in twenty years she regained it all, and in 1911 Georgia's income from three sources was three times enough to pay for all the slaves freed in the South after the war.

Georgia has paid in pensions to her Confederate soldiers over $11,000,000 and that is not all she should do, but it is more proportionately than the other Southern states. Besides, she is paying her pro rata share of taxes for the Union soldiers who now, after fifty years, almost equal in number the entire Confederate army.

Georgia is tired of being misrepresented, and will hereafter demand authority for the false statements made concerning her, whether by the North or the South.

Georgia stood in the early days for what was unselfish, wise, just, honest, brave, good and true. She lovingly welcomed the stranger in her midst; she wisely planned for the education of her youth; her founders were men of strong religious faith; and her laws were binding and they were enforced.

Georgia of Today.

You may ask, "Is that true of the Georgia today?" In part it is true. Georgia is lovingly welcoming the stranger in her midst; Georgia's men are patriots and would today respond to her country's call as quickly as in the days gone by; and real Georgians are still men of religious faith and stand for loyalty to God and His word. But Georgia is not planning wisely and well for the education of her youth today, and she has not the excuse she had just after the war. Georgia is not a pauper today by any manner of means. Her taxable property is now rated over $1,500,000,000, and she can afford to give and give freely, if by selfishness she does not resist the tax law, which is Georgia's hope for increasing her educational endowments.

The University of Georgia—the first State University in the world—and we should have such a pride in it—ranks low in endowments, when compared with other states, some much smaller and less able to endow colleges. This of course should not be allowed, for from its halls have come most of the men who have made our state great.

Then, too, her Agricultural College and the Branch Colleges which have done, and are still doing so much for the farmers of our land, are fearfully hampered by lack of funds. Can Georgia longer afford to be indifferent to this state of affairs? The farmers are standing in their own light not to advocate appropriations and handsome endowments. Our monied men of the state should give towards the endowment of our state educational institutions, as our Shorter, Inman, Candler, Scott and others have done for denominational colleges. Monied men in other states have given large sums of money to their colleges, and George I. Seney and George Foster Peabody have given much to Georgia.

Then the Technological School, where our boys are being trained along technical and industrial lines to fit them for life, is being hampered in its work. This should not be.

Do you realize that there are no infirmaries given by the state

to any one of our State institutions? It really seems, does it not, that Georgia cares little for her boys and girls. It is true there is an infirmary at the Technological School, but who put it there? The Woman's Club of Atlanta. It is true we have a small but not adequate infirmary at the University—our Dr. Crawford W. Long Memorial. But who put it there? The Woman's Club of Athens. Who largely furnished it? The D. A. R. of Athens.

The Law Department of the University has never had a building of its own, yet some of Georgia's greatest jurists have had their training there. Is this right or just to withhold from them their due? The Medical college also needs money. There our young men are being trained to look after the bodies of our people, and we should surely see that they have what they need. Equipment does not grow on trees.

Our State Normal colleges, where the future teachers of our state are being trained, should be very liberally endowed. Hundreds of girls and boys are being turned away every year for lack of accommodation. The Industrial college for our negroes is hampered by lack of money. How can we expect well-trained servants in domestic and industrial lines if we do not meet these needs? Our High Schools are not adequately equipped by our cities. It is there that we are fitting them for college entrance. If poorly prepared they suffer and the state suffers in consequence. A city has no greater asset than its boys and girls. Now what about our elementary schools in town and country? Should we not furnish longer terms in the country schools and better paid teachers everywhere? I think so, for it is not economy to get poor teachers, and our best teachers demand a fair salary. But for the women's clubs and patriotic societies our mountain young people would have no school opportunities beyond a three months school, and these, too, are our State's children.

I have always advocated an equal salary for a woman doing the same amount of work as a man, and I am not for Woman Suffrage either—but I am for justice now and forever.

You ask why is our state behind in these matters when she should be first? I wish I had an answer for you. The Georgia Legislature too often gets the blame which I think belongs rather to the individual voter. If a man is elected for a representative, is he not too often instructed how to vote? The penalty being if he does not vote to suit his constituents, they will not return him the following year. This is politics. Is there any freedom

then given to the members of the Georgia Legislature? If men of sense and honor are elected the constituents should have confidence enough to trust their judgment. The individual voter should be unselfish enough to be personally taxed, if it will be to the best interest of our state. Young men, that's being a patriot. I think all selfish people ought to move out of Georgia. They are aliens and have no right here. Remember our motto *Non sibi sed aliis*. My, we have a right to be so proud of our educational institutions, then why should they be hampered by niggardly appropriations? When you get to the Georgia Legislature see to this, I beg you.

Again, you may ask, "Are Georgia's laws as binding and as well enforced as they were formerly"? They certainly are not. "Why?" The good law is often made, but here again the individual voter puts men in office who wilfully violate the law. Take for one instance the Prohibition Law. The Georgia Legislature passed that law, and the Governor endorsed it, so they cannot be blamed. Why then is the law not enforced? The individual voters, who want the law broken, band together to put men in office who are willing to violate it. You often hear this said, "Prohibition does not prohibit." Whenever you hear this, ask "Did you vote for the man who wished the law enforced?" If he did then reply "Are you using your efforts to have the law enforced or are you standing off criticizing those who are working against it?" I have yet to see any one who really wishes the law strictly enforced make that statement. When they have by their vote put men in office who will not enforce the law, they certainly show clearly they did not wish it to prohibit.

No, if Georgians will stand for what is just and honest and true, there will be no lynchings in our state, no criminals in our state, no drunkards in our state, nor will the women of Georgia have need to demand the ballot to get the things they wish.

Injustice has long been done Georgia in regard to the number of crimes committed in our state as compared with other states. While Georgia has more negroes than all the New England and other Northern states combined, yet the World's Almanac shows that to every 1,000 inhabitants in Georgia there are only 108 criminals, while in Massachusetts there are to that same number of inhabitants 187 criminals, and in New York there are 125. So not only our white population in Georgia but our negroes have been shamefully villified.

Chambers of Commerce are being organized in many of our cities in order to present true statistics. They are also urging a spirit of co-operation between our cities. This is a good work and deserves encouragement, for so long as bickerings and jealousies exist, whether between persons, cities or states, there will be strife, and nothing great can ever be accomplished. Pride in State, town and county is commendable, but it should not make us envious.

Young people of Georgia, great as Georgia has been in the past, and great as she is today, she can be greater, if only you make her great by becoming great yourself. The gifts that were in your fathers are in you—use those gifts.

Young men of the University, you are soon to enter the arena of public life. Upon you will your state depend to make her laws and have them enforced. I beg you to stand for what is right and just and true and pure. Never seek office but let the office seek you.

Young women of the Normal School, have lofty ideals and put to scorn those who do not live up to these ideals. Our state needs noble manhood and noble womanhood, and the hope of the future is in you. You will have the training of some of the youth of this generation, and the shadows your lives cast will in large measure be the shadows in which these young people will walk. Follow no false ideals of greatness. True greatness is the goodness that lives.

Macaulay said, "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of their ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by their descendants."

Have you an ambition to be great? Then do noble deeds not dream them.

Remember a state cannot measure her wealth in taxable property. Her real *treasures* are her men and women. Georgia's greatness is not in her climate and not in her soil—it is in her people.

Thank God for the character of the men from whom you sprung—their genius, their enterprise, their brains, their trust in God. Prepare yourselves to emulate their example.

I have told you many wonderful things about Georgia, but the half has not yet been told.

I have visited many countries and have mingled with many cultured men and women of those countries. I have visited many states in our own land, and have met the representative men

and women of those states, but nowhere have I found more cultured men and women than I have found in my own old Georgia.

Do you ask me if I love her? Love her?

"I love her rills her old red hills,
Her pine trees evergreen,
And when I die I hope to lie
Beneath her sylvan scenes."

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